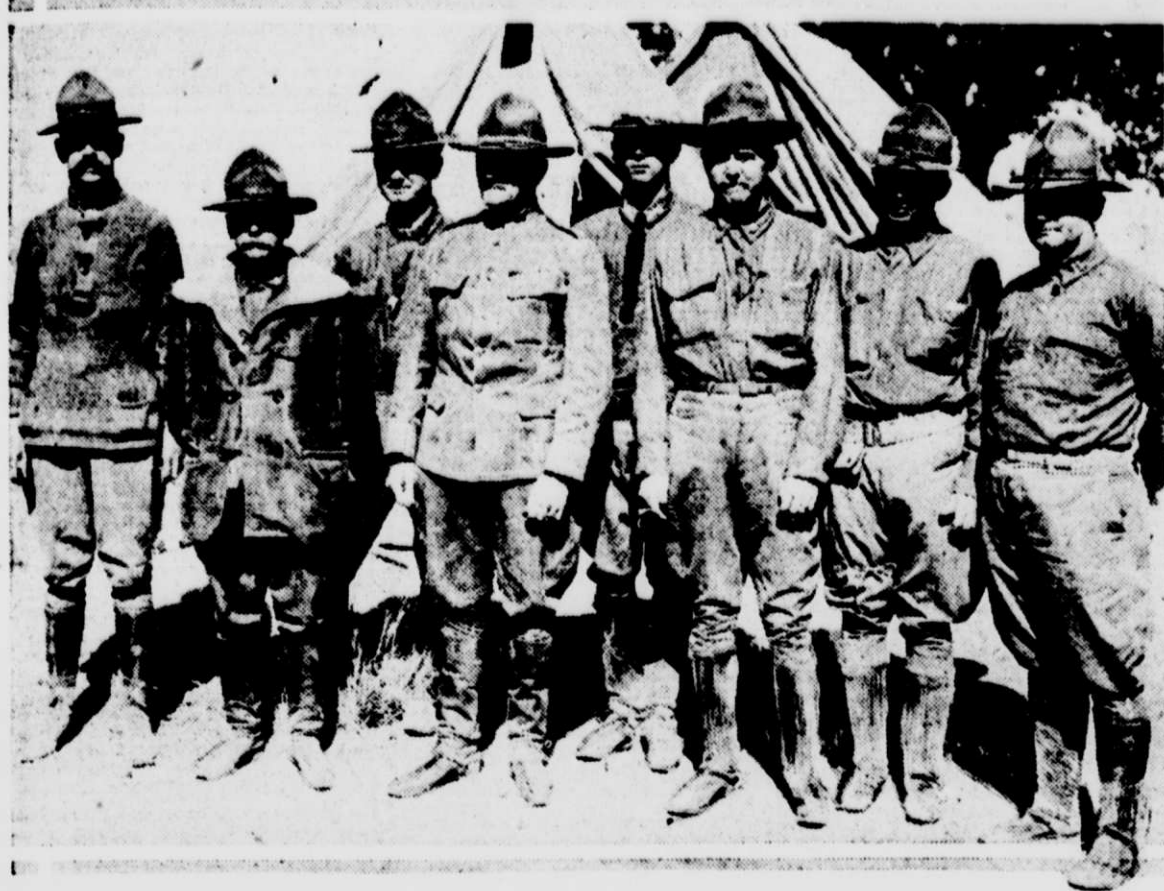


# 40 U. S. TROOPERS REPORTED KILLED BY MEXICANS; TRAPPED BY WHITE FLAG, MACHINE GUNS RAKE THEM; CARRANZA CHIEF KILLED—17 AMERICANS CAPTURED



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GEN. PERSHING and his staff at headquarters "somewhere in Mexico." Left to right, Col. L. G. Berry, Fourth Field Artillery; Col. De R. C. Cabell, chief of staff; Lieut. M. C. Schellenberger.

aid to Gen. Pershing; Gen. Pershing, Lieut. George S. Patton, aid; Major J. L. Hines, official censor; Major J. B. Clayton and Capt. M. B. Burt.

## CAPITAL FEARS WAR IS CERTAIN WITH MEXICO

Gen. Funston Sends Late Report—Wilson Notified of Clash.

GUARD TO BE SENT  
AT ONCE TO BORDER

Gen. Scott Intimates  
That War Is Imminent

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States army, received the thirty-fourth annual communication of the Pennsylvania Military College today, explaining the inability to be present in person to accept the honor, which has been conferred only once before in this country, and then upon Major Gen. Leonard Wood when he was Chief of Staff, Gen. Scott sent this message to Col. Charles E. Hyatt, commander.

"The situation is such that the Secretary does not wish me to leave the city. Any moment may require my presence here to initiate a war against Mexico, if a telegram should come in saying that Carranza had been attacked as threatened."

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The report from El Paso that a force of United States cavalry and Carranzistas had clashed at Carrizal, ninety miles south of Juarez, with a loss of forty Americans killed and seventeen captured, caused the most serious apprehensions in Government circles.

The President was notified of the receipt of unofficial reports of the fight between the American and Carranza forces and sent for a copy of the extra papers the newspapers were calling on the streets in front of the White House.

Senator James, who was at the White House offices when word was received that a report was coming from Gen. Funston, said:

"It now looks as if trouble were at hand."

Although officials here declare they had received nothing recently to indicate that any American force was in the vicinity of Carrizal, it was possible that Gen. Pershing had sent a reconnoitering party in that direction, just as he has been sending scouts west toward the mountain passes between Sonora and Chihuahua.

British and French representatives in Mexico city in direct reports to the State Department indicate they are bringing the strongest kind of pressure to bear on Carranza to prevent him from taking steps that would precipitate a break.

This information reached the De-

partment from sources that commanded attention, although it was declared that United States Special Agent Rodgers had not reported on this.

Almost simultaneously with the receipt of this news the State Department was advised by Rodgers that the American reply rejecting Carranza's demand for a withdrawal of the American forces had been received there and was being considered at a special meeting of the Mexican Cabinet.

Officials of the Mexican division of the State Department hurried to the street here carrying the reports from El Paso concerning the fight at Carrizal, but found to confirmation either from Mexico city or any of the department's sources of information along the border.

Report Militia Ordered to Border.

It was rumored tonight that Gen. Pershing's request for the immediate dispatch to the Mexican border of a contingent of the National Guard, and even answered by the issuance of orders from the War Department to the troops of California, Missouri and Kansas to proceed at once to concentration points on the border designated by him.

Secretary Baker declined to admit that Gen. Funston had asked for militia immediately or that orders had been sent, but it was learned that the troops had been directed to move and that plans for their transportation and concentration had been made. These troops, it was said, were ordered first because of their readiness, coupled with the fact that they were nearer the border than the troops of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Massachusetts. The reports to the War Department showed that the California, Missouri and Kansas troops were already mobilized and had been efficiently equipped.

According to present plans of the General Staff, if hostilities begin, Gen. Funston, as soon as he is reinforced by sufficient of the National Guard to guard the border, will throw his entire force of regulars across the border for the purpose of occupying a zone 100 miles wide south of the boundary of the United States to the west coast of Mexico. The purpose of this would be to safeguard the border itself from any counter attacks.

Work of mobilizing the National Guard is proceeding rapidly, but officials of the War Department on the basis of reports received today from the various States expressed the view that none of the National Guard organizations would be in shape to be mustered in for four or five days at the earliest.

To-night, however, it was indicated that if reports received today from the Department might not wait to muster in the militia in their home camps, but rush them to the border.

A Way Out of Tangle.

It was learned to-night that the European diplomats at Mexico city are calling to Carranza's attention the fact that while the American reply refuses to entertain at this time a demand for a withdrawal of the troops, the money necessary for its expansion to 175,000, and the War Department, anticipating the early passage of the bill, issued orders for the immediate organization of seven new regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, three of field artillery and three of engineers, or a total of 16,000, of which 10,500 will be placed at the immediate disposal of Gen. Funston.

Secretary Baker admitted this afternoon that he has under serious consid-

eration a proposal to graduate the new first class at West Point next month, or a year ahead of time.

In reports from Mexico city Special Agent Rodgers informed the State Department that he had been given assurances that in the event of hostilities he would be given a safe conduct out of the country. Mr. Rodgers stated that the special train to carry Americans from El Paso concerning the fight at Carrizal, but found to confirmation either from Mexico city or any of the department's sources of information along the border.

MEXICO ON DEFENSIVE.

Legation in Paris Blames U. S. for Present Crisis.

Paris, June 21.—Mexican legations in the various European capitals are issuing long statements for publication, setting forth what is called "Mexico's case" in the controversy with America. One statement appeared in the Madrid newspapers last Monday, and today the French press published one issued by the legation in Paris, asserting that charges of German intrigue in Mexico and the theory that war between America and Mexico was inevitable originated in the United States.

The statement characterizes as "unwarranted" the theory that Mexico wants war with the United States. It charges that a violation of Mexican sovereignty through the sending of an expeditionary corps, interrupted the interchange of diplomatic communications between the two governments regarding permission for American troops to pursue Mexican bandits across the border.

The statement says, in part: "We are authorized to state that it is not Mexico which attacks. On the contrary, Gen. Trevino to prevent American forces from advancing south, east or west, the attitude of the Mexican Government is purely defensive. This is established from documents in this legation, which will be published at an opportune time."

FORD EMPLOYEES TO LOSE JOBS.

Will Forefeit Places if They Go Out With Militia.

DETROIT, June 21.—Henry Ford, pacifist, announced today that any employees of the Ford Motor Company who are members of the Michigan National Guard not only will not receive pay while absent but will forfeit their jobs. Many Ford employees who had enlisted as recruits in the guard also will relinquish their places, it was said. At the offices of Mr. Ford information as to how many militiamen were included in his 25,000 employees here was refused.

"We would be sorry to see any of our men resign to enter in the guard," one of Mr. Ford's assistants said, "but both recruits and State militiamen will be treated alike—as though they quit the plant to engage in other lines of business."

EDWARD MORGAN DEAD.

August Belmont's Brother-in-Law Stricken in Boat.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 21.—Edward Morgan, a retired broker of New York city and brother-in-law of August Belmont, died from heart disease while fishing alone in a sailboat in Hampton Roads today. Persons at summer homes along the beach observed the boat drifting about with its lone occupant apparently in a reclining position. His failure to move after an hour or more aroused suspicion and a boat put off to investigate. Physicians said Mr. Morgan had been dead two hours when found.

Mr. Morgan, an ardent sportsman, had been spending some time here for his health. The body will be taken to Great Neck, L. I., for cremation and burial. Mr. Belmont is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Faith W. Walcott, and one son.



MAP showing the location of Carrizal, where the fight occurred; Villa Ahumada, the headquarters of the Carranza army in Chihuahua and where the American prisoners were taken; the American line from the border to Colonia Dublan and Namiqipa, Pershing's headquarters, and the roads from Guzman to Carrizal, along which the American cavalry were scouting.

## SEES GERMAN GOLD BEHIND CARRANZA

London Believes Washington Has Proof of Vast Conspiracy.

RINTELEN THE PLOTTER

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 21.—It is reported here that President Wilson has received a vast amount of information showing the activities of Franz von Rintelen and other German agents in promoting trouble between the United States and Mexico. The full information, showing the development of the whole German conspiracy in Mexico, is said to be in the hands of the cabinet in Washington.

Von Rintelen, now in jail here facing proceedings for extradition to the United States, is reported to have admitted to the English authorities that he left a central organization in the United States to carry on the work. It also is said that payments made by him with the aim of fomenting trouble in Mexico have been checked up and that the entire Mexican propaganda involved the payment of more than \$100,000. Von Rintelen himself is said to have made payments through the Trans-Mexico Trust Company in New York to bank along the Mexican border, including El Paso, Brownsville, San Antonio, Douglas and other places with the idea of helping Mexican revolutionaries.

He is said to have deposited money in a branch of the Deutsche Bank in Havana for the benefit of Mexican revolutionaries. He paid out \$600,000 to purchase rifles and ships for Mexicans. In fact, so broad was Von Rintelen's net that he planned to finance every revolutionary faction in Mexico. He paid money to five factions within the Mexican borders and money to two groups in the United States.

"CARRANZA GERMAN AGENT."

Paris Papers See Hand of Kaiser in Mexican Trouble.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 21.—In view of France's great financial and commercial interests in Mexico it is not surprising to find the Mexican crisis being followed by the Paris press in the morning newspapers.

All the editorial writers agree that German intrigues are responsible for the crisis.

Some of the writers bitterly condemn with President Wilson on receiving the ultimatum from Gen. Carranza two months after he had made the Kaiser back down, but one adds the remark that Mr. Wilson is not the man to be disconnected by that his 10,000 word note in reply being the work of minutes for him.

Stephen Pincheon in the *Pitt Journal* says:

"Washington's past diplomacy is not exempt from reproach and the results have not been detrimental to Washington. Ask our traders and bondholders how much they lost through Washington's obstinacy in sustaining the General who is now going to war against those to whom he owes his position. But it is not a moment for recrimination. Carranza is only the German's agent. The diversion is not skilful. It resembles the Irish insurrection."

NEW OFFENSIVE EXPECTED.

British Action Taken to Indicate Approaching Move in France.

LONDON, June 21.—Announcement was made to-day that after next Monday no relatives of sick or wounded officers will be permitted to visit France unless the officer's condition is dangerous, and in that case special permission must be obtained. The necessities of the military situation are given as the reason for the new restriction.

Reports have been current for some time to the effect that the Allies were planning a simultaneous offensive. The above despatch seems to infer that some military action is planned.

## TREVINO ORDERED CARRIZAL ATTACK

Notifies Gen. Obregon That U. S. Troops Attacked Town and Were Repulsed.

BLAMES THE AMERICANS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

MEXICO CITY, June 21.—Minister of War Obregon gave out to-night the following:

"The Ministry under my charge by the First Chief's orders instructed Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino on June 18 that if Gen. Pershing's forces forming the punitive expedition which penetrated our national territory after the Columbus incident moved southward, eastward or westward from where they were they should be attacked."

"Early this morning an American force tried to occupy the station of Carrizal of the Mexican Central Railway. Gen. Trevino ordered it to be attacked. The fight that resulted is described in official reports rendered to this Ministry by Gen. Trevino as follows:

JUNE 21, 1916.

"HEADQUARTERS, CHIHUAHUA CITY, TO MINISTER WAR-NAVY, GEN. ALVARO OBREGON:

"Gen. Francisco Gonzales reported to me last night from Ciudad Juarez that American forces were arriving at Santo Domingo. Therefore, I ordered they be attacked today, and I am informed that the fight began at 8 o'clock this morning in El Carrizal. I have just been informed that the American forces were repulsed."

"Gen. Gomez was seriously wounded. (Gomez was killed). We commanded our forces. We have others killed and wounded."

"Seven Americans were taken prisoners and just now I received another message reporting the death of Gen. Gomez. I am giving the necessary orders."

"GENERAL IS CHIEF JACINTO B. TREVINO."

"Another message quickly followed this which read:

"HEADQUARTERS, CHIHUAHUA CITY, TO GEN. ALVARO OBREGON—Urgent:

"I have just been informed from Ciudad Juarez that when the forces were reorganized it turned out that seventeen Americans were captured, not seven as said in the foregoing message. The American interpreter was captured. He confessed that the American leader was responsible for the conflict. I have ordered that the prisoners be brought here. Respectfully,

"GENERAL IS CHIEF J. B. TREVINO."

"The *Jefferson Herald* published a letter from the Socialists of Oakland, Cal., censuring the American invasion of Mexico, demanding the immediate departure of the so-called punitive expedition, saying:

"Not one dollar, not one man for a war, we considered high treason. Secret machinations of Wall Street directed by Hearst, Otis and other men. After invading Mexico, they are now trying to send an army of American workmen to slaughter to protect their properties and interests. All laborers, men and women sympathizing with workmen's cause should act against the policy of President Wilson and those behind him."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 100. The case of the glass stopped bottles.

## BRIEF FUNSTON REPORT FAILS TO TELL LOSS

Gen. Bell Confirms Story That U. S. Cavalrymen Were Ambushed.

IMMEDIATE ACTION  
PUT OFF AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The War Department at 11 o'clock to-night received from Gen. Funston a report from Gen. Bell stating that early today at Carrizal the Mexican commander sent a Captain with directions to American troops to turn back.

The Americans refused to obey this injunction and a fight ensued. Several Mexicans were wounded, including the Captain.

The report states further that the Tenth Cavalry, the troops of which engaged in the fight, were decoyed into a trap by a flag of truce raised by the Mexicans. The latter when the American troops approached opened fire with machine guns and a number were killed on both sides. How many has not yet been definitely ascertained, according to Gen. Funston's report.

A traveller returning by train after the fight, the report continued, says he saw seven dead Mexicans, including one General, put aboard the train.

Gen. Funston's report was immediately transmitted to the President at the White House.

It was authoritatively stated that no action would be taken to-night in the way of despatching troops to the border to meet the emergency that has arisen.

Text of the Report.

Following is the text of the despatch from Gen. Bell at El Paso forwarded by Gen. Funston and given out at the War Department at 11:30 P. M.

"Mexican Consul Garcia telephoned me at 6 P. M. as follows:

"There was a clash this morning at Carrizal, near Villa Ahumada, between Carranzistas and American troops in which Gen. Gomez and other Mexicans were killed. Number unknown. Number of Americans killed or wounded unknown. That Gen. Gomez sent a Captain with an order to the American commander to go back, but the American said he was going to Villa Ahumada, and opened fire on the Mexican Captain, wounding him and killing a private who was with him. That the Americans attacked Gen. Gomez, but were driven back, and that several were taken prisoners."

"The prisoners were sent to Chihuahua."

"Garcia says this is telephoned at request of Gen. Gonzales."

"An American who was on a train today passing Villa Ahumada about 2:30 P. M. states that he saw several dead Mexicans put on his train and that among them was a dead Mexican General. There were also several Mexican wounded. He gathered from the talk of the Mexicans that the fight was with American cavalry about nine miles west and that the Americans were decoyed into a trap by using a flag of truce; that they were then fired on by machine guns and they had to retire. A copy has been furnished Gen. Pershing."

"The report states that the American troops engaged were the Tenth Cavalry."

Shortly after the receipt of Gen. Funston's message Senator Ashurst arrived at the War Department with a telegram from Acting Mayor Edwards of Nogales, Ariz., saying that 8,000 Mexicans with thirty-six machine guns and well equipped were massing a few miles beyond the border. The message urgently asked immediate aid. There are only 1,000 troops at that point to oppose the Mexican forces.

The War Department late to-night advised Gen. Funston of the receipt of the telegram by Senator Ashurst and directed the General to take whatever steps he deemed necessary to protect the town and meet any emergency which may arise. The Department further authorized Gen. Funston to place the town under martial law if he thought best to do so.

Battle Fought at Carrizal, East of American Base at Casas Grandes—Pershing's Cavalry Leader Refused to Withdraw at Command and Ordered a Charge. Mexicans Say.

HIDDEN TRENCHES THREW HORSES AS THE AMERICANS ADVANCED

Wounded U. S. Troopers and 17 Prisoners Are Said to Have Been Taken to Chihuahua City—Mexicans Believed to Have Heavy Losses in the Conflict.

EL PASO, Tex., June 21.—Soldiers of Carranza made good to-day their threat that they would shoot if Gen. Pershing, commander of the American punitive expedition, moved any of his forces east, south or west.

An American scouting party, believed to be composed of negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry, which is commanded by Col. William C. Brown, was attacked near Carrizal, 130 miles southwest of Juarez, in the State of Chihuahua, at 10 o'clock this morning.

According to the first reports reaching El Paso this afternoon forty Americans were killed and seventeen wounded. This has not been confirmed. The only news thus far received is from Mexican military sources and from passengers on a train from Chihuahua city that arrived at Juarez late to-day.

Gen. Gomez, Carranza Leader, Killed.

Gen. Gomez, leader of the Carranza forces that engaged the Americans, and a number of his men were killed. The body of Gomez is being taken to Chihuahua city.

One of the American passengers on the train that reached Juarez this evening said that he saw wounded and dead Mexicans at Ahumada station as the train passed through at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. He did not see any Americans, wounded or otherwise, and believed that the Mexicans had been badly defeated. This passenger said that the Americans involved in the battle were all troopers of the Tenth Cavalry.

According to the best obtainable reports from Mexican sources the American column was led into an ambush by a Mexican flag of truce. As soon as the Americans discovered the treachery of the Mexicans the charge was ordered and the Mexicans opened fire with concealed machine guns. The Mexicans reported that seventeen Americans were captured as they were thrown from their horses by means of a covered ditch.

American Wounded Held Prisoners.

Other passengers on the same refugee train said that some of the American wounded were held by the Mexicans at Villa Ahumada, which is eighty-three miles southeast of Juarez on the Mexican Central Railroad.

Gen. Pershing, according to information from the front and from division headquarters at San Antonio, sent out several parties of men to test the threat of the Carranza General Trevino that they would not allow the Americans to move in any but a northerly direction.

The force which was attacked to-day left the main expedition at the same time as another command which reached Guzman yesterday and failed to find any Carranza troops there.

Gen. Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Juarez garrison, said to-night that there had been a clash at Carrizal. The number of killed and wounded on either side was not known to him. He said that Gen. Genevieve Rivas had confirmed the news of the battle in a message sent by courier to Villa Ahumada and telegraphed to Juarez.

Says U. S. Troops Refused to Withdraw.

Gen. Gonzales's statement follows:

"Last night I received information that an American force of unknown strength had reached Santo Domingo ranch. I advised Gen. Felix Gomez, stationed at Carrizal, to tell the United States commander to withdraw his forces. The American commander did exactly the opposite, answering that he had to reach Villa Ahumada."

"Gen. Gomez then sent word again to the American commander to withdraw. The American troops fired upon the Captain who arrived with the message, wounding him and killing a Mexican soldier."

"The American force then advanced and attacked the command of Gen. Gomez, who repulsed them, he being killed as well as a number of Mexican soldiers. The American forces withdrew after that."

"We took seven prisoners during the engagement, including the interpreter, all of whom acknowledged that the blame should be placed on the American commander for having ordered the attack. The prisoners were sent to Chihuahua city with the customary protection."

"Gen. Gonzales announced that the body of Gen. Gomez had been taken to Chihuahua city for burial and that the wounded Mexican soldiers had also been sent to the State capital."

Hears Forty Americans Were Killed.

In an earlier statement Gen. Gonzales said:

"There was an engagement between American and Mexican troops at Carrizal. We have no details. We understand that the American casualties were forty. A number of